Number 346 THE April 6, 1793

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, April 6, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

MALTA, December 15.

SUCH military preparations are ordered here as are useful in this island when fleets are in the Mediterranean, in order to cause the neutrality of our ports to be respected. Two of our corsairs have brought in some considerable prizes from the Levant.

The Venetian squadron, which has been here since August, is at last sailed.

LIPSTADT, December 24.

The day before yesterday M. de la Fayette, with the other French officers, arrived here from Wesel, escorted by two officers and ten subalterns. These prisoners set out yesterday on their way to Magdebourg. &c.

WARSAW, December 22.

Letters from Cherson state, that the Russians are fitting out a fleet at Sebastapool, to meet the French, who wish to appear with a formidable fleet before Constantinople.

BERLIN, December 29.

By a courier who arrived here on the 24th from the army we have received certain intelligence, that his majesty will pass the winter with his troops. He will probably stay some days with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; but he intends, by his presence, to hasten and direct the dispositions for another campaign against the French. It will be carried on with the utmost vigour, and the court of Vienna will make efforts proportionate to the greater interests which it has in the war. The forces of the two powers will act separately, but they will probable be augmented by troops from the principal Germanic states: for it appears there will be no distinct army of the Empire, and that the contingencies of the different princes will serve with the Austrian and Prussian troops.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.

The Cheshire militia are to be embodied in Chester, on Tuesday the 29th instant.

The morning of Saturday, the 12th instant, was ushered in, at Croston, near Chorley, by the ringing and shouting of the bells. The effigy of TOM PAINE, with his book in his hand, was carried about the town, preceded by several musketeers, &c. In the evening, the effigy was hanged upon a gibbet in the town, shot at, and afterwards burnt, amidst the acclamations of a large multitude of loyal subjects.

EDINBURGH, January 10.

Tuesday the high court of justiciary proceeded to the trial of John Morton, James Anderson, and Malcolm Craig, residenters in Edinburgh, accused at the instance of his majesty's advocate of having, in company with four others, who were admitted as evidences, gone into the castle on the evening of Sunday the 18th November last, with the wicked intention of seducing the soldiers from their duty and allegiance, and drinking seditious toasts. The pannels pled not guilty. Mr. James Ferguson, their junior counsel, objected to the relevancy of the indictment in a very masterly pleading. Mr. John Burnet replied to these objections; after which their lordships delivered their opinions, and found the libel relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment. The trial lasted till near nine o,clock at night, when the jury were inclosed. On Wednesday they returned a verdict, finding, the libel proven. The court delayed pronouncing sentence till Friday.

In the course of the trial, one of the witnesses was committed to prison for fourteen days for prevarication upon oath.

January 12.

This day the court met, to proceed to the trial of William Stewart, merchant in Leith, and John Elder, bookseller in Edinburgh, accused of having printed a seditious libel, or writing entitled, "Rights of Man Delineated, and the Origin of Government;" and also of having employed James Bell, tinman in Leith, to cast medals bearing these inscriptions. They are also accused of circulating these medals.

Mess. Stewart and Elder had been both admitted to bail; and this day Mr. Elder seated himself at the bar, but Mr. Stewart failed to appear, upon which sentence of outlawry was pronounced against him, and his bail declared forfeited.

The Lord Advocate then addressed the court; after which, he moved their lordships to delay this trial till the 11th day of Feb. next.—This proposal was agreed to.

DUBLIN, January 8.

Yesterday, at noon, a company of the Royal Irish Artillery, marched from the Castle, for Drogheda, with three six pounders. Three waggons with ammunition accompanied them.

It is said, they are to proceed from Drogheda to the North, where they are to be stationed.

Notwithstanding the utmost exertions have been made to enforce obedience to the laws in the county of Louth, and restore tranquility and good order, it has only succeeded in the eastern extremity, as the more on nothern parts of that county are outraged with armed rabble, insomuch as to affect some districts in the counties of Meath, Cavan. &c.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Monday, January 7.

Letter from General Dumourier.

"Citizen Dumourier to the Citizen President.

"Even though my health, hurt by excessive fatigue, and still more by chagrin, had not induced me to solicit leave to resign, I should have done this in name of my country in danger, both that I might unveil the causes of the present disorganization and destitute state of all the armies of the republic, and that I might propose the means of multiplying our forces in proportion to the encrease of our enemies.

"The whole German empire is arming against us. We have cut off some of the heads of that hydra, despotism; others spring up; but we shall still humble them, or die in a manner becoming the sons of freedom. Such are the sentiments of your fellow citizens in arms. I am a surety for them, for I have had a share in their labours, their dangers, and their victories.

"They are far from being intimidated by new dangers; but they have need of clothes, arms, horses, and a certain supply of provisions. They have no occasion for encouragement, but they ought to be rewarded.—Your generals have need of your confidence. You are the representatives of the nation in this assembly; your generals are its representatives at the head of the armies. Their functions are more laborious than your's, and they are besides under the most terrible responsibility—death and the inflexible judgment of posterity.

"The touchstone that can shew whether your Generals be virtuous, is their sensibility respecting suspicions either of avarice or ambition.—If they are virtuous, they will resign their command, rather than be dishonored by unjust suspicions. If they are actuated by avarice or ambition, they will remain in place, and they will put up with shame to gratify either of these two passions.

"It may be objected that every thing ought to be sacrificed to the safety of the empire. This I acknowledge—sacrifice then to it, representatives, your hatred and affections—sacrifice even your opinion, when they are opposed by knowledge and experience. When all the powers of Europe are uniting to attack us, do you unite to resist them. Where will you seek for defenders, if not among your armies and generals?

"With a handful of troops, I combated a numerous army in Champagne. That formidable Prussian army vanished before the perseverance and courage of republican soldiers. All parts of administration seconded the military party. I have only praises to bestow, and not a complaint to make to the national convention.—The same army has wrested Belgia from the Austrian despot. It is in want of every thing, because contracts made by my order have been broken, and because administration has been disorganized.

"I complained, and you wisely sent commissioners, instead of sending my complaints to the spirit of factions, which I cannot have adopted, as I have lived since the month of July in the midst of camp, and at a distance from Paris. Examine, with impartiality, the report given in by your commissioners; but think, I beseech you, that you have not a day to lose, and that this is the most essential part of your business. The despots are assembling large armies; do you, on your part, exert yourselves in the same proportion; appoint a committee to examine the plans of the next campaign, and the wants and resources of your armies; or if you refer that labour to the executive power, choose men capable of giving instructions.

"The war office has become a club; and it is not in a club that business can be expedited: great complaints of delay are made, therefore, in all the armies. Keep clerks who will labour instead of making motions. The true republican is he, who, with assiduity, discharges the functions of his situation; such a person serves the republic—whereas he that makes motions, only throws it into a state of agitation.

"I have acquired by my services a right to declare to you the truth. This, to me, is a sacred duty, for I wish to save the republic, which was never in so much danger as within the last two months, in which a spirit of disorganization has occasioned a greater diminution of your forces, than could have been occasioned by the loss of a battle.

"I am better acquainted than any one with the courage of the French, and the resources of my country. If its forces are well distributed, it can resist all Europe. The experience acquired in different offices which I have held during the space of thirty six years of a very laborious and busy life, has given me the knowledge of all the means of this beautiful republic. I offer to it my vigilance, my experience, and my life: I am not afraid that I shall be suspected of aspiring at the dictatorship or stadtholdership of the Belgic Netherlands, though such absurdities have been published by malevolent persons, whom I consider as greater enemies to the republic than to myself.

"I have taken an oath, and I here repeat it, that I will retire from all public employment on the conclusion of a peace. I shall then have done enough for my country, and for history. Should this precaution be not sufficient, when the republic is delivered from the scourge of war, to remove all suspicions, I promise to impose upon myself the most rigorous ostracism.

"But if the national convention, in the terrible crisis in which we now are, shall not grant me that confidence which I think myself entitled to: if it takes precautions against me: and if it does not pursue decisive measures respecting the four memorials which I submit to its wisdom, then, citizen president, I shall immediately prove to my country, that I have neither avarice nor ambition, by resigning my generalship, and by retiring to the country, where I shall continue my studies on politics and war, and be ready at all times to quit my solitude, when a well regulated government shall afford me the means of being useful to my fellow citizens."

This letter was referred to the committee of twelve, and the committee of war united.

The minister at war transmitted to the convention, the following

Letter from General Valence.

Liege, January 2, 1793.

Citizen Minister,

I have the honor of informing you, that a detachment of the van guard, commanded by general Neuilly, has been sent into the country of Luxembourg, under the command of colonel Colomb, who announces to me that he has seized in the Emperor's treasures, cash to the amount of 200,000 livres. When I receive that sum, I shall transmit it to the pay master of the army.

(Signed) VALENCE,

Commander in Chief of the Belgian army, in the absence of General Dumourier.

The minister of the marine announced that a grenadier, who had an interview with the king of Naples, was going to give an account at the bar, of the reparation which the French republic had received in respect of a note said to have been sent to the divan, by the agent of that prince, to prevent Simonville from being received as ambassador of France, at the Ottoman Porte.

The grenadier appeared at the bar, and spoke as follows:

"Captain Latouche presented himself on the 18th of November, before Naples. The inhabitants were previously informed of our approach. I had orders to wait upon the king, and to ask redress from him for the injury done to the republic in the person of Simonville. I went on shore alone, and spoke to the king.—'King of Naples,' said I, 'I come to demand justice for the injuries done to ambassador Simonville, in a note remitted to the divan by your envoy. If your majesty disavows that note, in which the ambassador of France is denounced to the Porte as a bad citizen, you must send an ambassador to France, and recal your envoy from Constantinople. If not, the republic will consider your refusal as a de-

clination of war. I can allow you only one hour to return an answer.'

"The king replied, that before an hour his minister would give one; which he accordingly did, agreeably to the demands of France; but it contained also an offer of mediation. I rejected this offer, as it was not in my instructions, and I demanded a second answer, which I received from the minister in the following words:

'I am ordered by the king of the two Sicilies to announce to M. Latouche, that his Sicilian majesty formally and openly disavows every thing that may have been done in his name against the French nation, at Constantinople. His majesty declares besides, that he never took any step to prevent ambassador Simonville from being received at the Ottoman Porte. As his majesty intends sending an ambassador to France, he with pleasure embraces this opportunity of making him depart immediately for his destination.'

"The king of Naples invited the French to land; but like true republicans, the whole fleet refused. We arrived on Sunday before Naples, and departed on Monday, without a single soldier having been on shore."

LONDON, January 11.

The combined armies destined to act against France the ensuing spring will, it is said, amount to more than 300,000 men. The Austrian and Prussian troops will be each under a separate command.

It was yesterday reported, at the public offices, that the French had ordered thirty five sail of the line, and more than twenty frigates to be prepared for sea.

The term of Lord George Gordon's confinement expires this week.

Lord Amherst is appointed commander in chief of the British army.

Official particulars of the recent action at Hockheim, between the French and the combined Prussian and Austrian armies.

Head Quarters, Hockheim, Jan. 7.

Yesterday afternoon his Prussian majesty, accompanied by his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim. His majesty honored the theatre with his presence, and went afterwards to the ball given by his royal highness the prince royal of Prussia.

All we know of the action is, that it was very smart on both sides.

The French troops stationed at Cassel, under the command of Gen. Neuwinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Hessian and Prussian troops contested this passage with that valor which they are so renowned for.

Prince Hohenlohe, whose head quarters are at Weisbaden, arrived likewise in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Cassel. On this occasion the Prussian General Wolfrath had his horse shot under him.

When the king of Prussia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the tower above the town gate, fired down with muskets and carbines upon his majesty, who was then very close, but providentially escaped without being hurt. A Hessian detachment immediately rushed into the tower, and cut those murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Hessian chasseurs have suffered considerably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and 12 pieces of cannon, were brought in here, preceded by 12 trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

More prisoners are expected tomorrow.

A French Colonel has just been brought in prisoner.

The Lion man of war of 64 guns, captain Sir E. Gower, which sailed some time since with lord Macartney, and his suit on board, in company with the Hindostan East Indiaman, as a store ship, is bound with the Partner, to the port of Yelcuph, in the yellow sea, which is the nearest to Pekin, the capital of China, from whence it is distant less than thirty leagues.

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American Affairs.

BOSTON, March 12.

The streets of Boston have for three nights past been infested by an unprincipled band either of abandoned Bacchanalians, or artful villains——the atrocity and open hardihood of their riotous proceedings will, we hope, convince this endangered metropolis, of a truth, which has long since been shrewedly *suspected*; that either the *vine* or *poppy*, like the harp of one of the heathen deities, has *occasionally* closed the hundredth eye of our nocturnal ARGUSSES!——Vigorous measures have been concerted and adopted by the selectmen of the town for the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators of crimes, so subversive of the public safety. Should the *pointers* of justice be able to *track* them, a correspondent would recommend that they be stationed in the *pillory*, and that all the fire engines in the town be filled and discharged on the miscreants; which may serve as an exemplary lesson that those instruments of defence against the ravages of a destructive element, can not only *extinguish* but *wash*.

HARTFORD, March 18.

Saturday last passed through this town a coach loaded with INDIANS, who, it is said, are going to visit the citizens of Boston—It is supposed, that, on their arrival at the metropolis, a BALL will be given them by *citizen* H. and an OX roasted (alive) for their entertainment.

ALBANY, March 11.

The canal companies are making every necessary preparation for going spiritedly into business as soon as the opening of the season will permit.

On Wednesday last the ice in the Hudson, opposite this city, began to break up—and on the evening of that day and Thursday, threatened damage to some of the buildings situate on the docks and verge of the river—fortunately the weather continued moderate, and on Friday morning the river was clear of ice. The damage sustained is very trifling.

We had a considerable fall of snow on Friday—but it is going off in great speed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

By the Ship Tryal, Captain Watts, in 39 days from Lisbon, the following interesting intelligence was received.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, January 15.

The final judgment of LOUIS XVI.

THE nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the President, rose, and spoke as follows:

"Out of 735 voters, 26 have been absent by leave; 5 by illness, 1 for cause unknown; 26 have made divers declarations; and 693 have voted for the question in the affirmative—I do declare, in the name of the convention,

"*That Louis Capet is guilty of high treason, and of attempts against the general safety of the state.*"

Here the second question was put.

"*Shall the appeal to the People take place?*"

A great number of the members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every one of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at hearing one of the nearest relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon After M. EGALITE came to vote on the second question, he said—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent	20
Members who did not vote	10
Sick Members	3
Absent Members without cause	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members against the appeal	424
Majority against the appeal	280

Here Barrere, the President, rose, and said:

The National Convention doth decree, that the sentence which it shall pronounce upon Louis Capet, shall not be referred to the Appeal of the People!"

Sentence pronounced against Louis XVI.

PARIS, Jan. 17.

Thursday, half-past 9 in the Evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

The National Convention after sitting near 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of

DEATH

SHALL BE INFLICTED ON HIS

MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

This unjust and iniquitous judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty out of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the royal prisoner, can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the convention, that many of the members, who went to the hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the king if possible, found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot, if they did not vote for the death of the king.

I cannot express the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled, when the duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his king and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it.—This execrable branch of the house of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the assassins whom he and Robespierre have now in pay.

The King is perfectly reconciled to his fate.

The situation of her majesty, madame Elizabeth, and the princess royal is melancholy indeed! The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described. The dauphin is perfectly well and is universally beloved.

Letters by the Tryal, say that the king of France had sentence pronounced upon him on the 17th Jan. and was executed the 21st, at 4 o'clock in the morning, by torch light—his head being severed from his body, fell into a hole below the scaffold, and his body was thrown in after it.

Captain Watts left Lisbon the 7th of Feb. and before he sailed saw London papers containing the particulars of the execution of Louis 16th.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon, to their correspondent in this city, dated February 8.

"We this day have received a confirmation that the king of France was executed the 21st of Jan. and think that war is inevitable."

Accounts by the Perseverance, Capt. Boys, who left Gibraltar the 13th Feb. say, that the Governor (Boyd) had received official accounts from Madrid, of the fate of Louis XVI.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated February 12, 1793.

"We are still in a state of uncertainty with respect to war or peace, but now the unfortunate king of France is no more, having been put to death on the 21st ult. we shall soon know what determination the powers of Europe will come to. Spain has agreed to join Great Britain and Holland, against France, and are making great preparations for war. The Algerines have declared war against the Dutch, being displeased with the last presents they sent them—we have a strong squadron of Portuguese men of war here waiting, the Algerines say that there is no danger of vessels under your colours coming to this place."

On the 25th of November last, a spectacle, as interesting as it was uncommon, was exhibited in Lisburn, in Ireland—the volunteers of that place, accompanied by many Protestants of all denominations, went to MASS—The chapel is large and commodious, and an inscription over the entrance informs, that Christians of all denominations contributed to its erection—There were not less than one thousand persons in the chapel, who, during the service, preserved the most respectful silence and decorum—The clergyman delivered a very animated discourse, and concluded by a sensible and pathetic address to the volunteers, thanking them in his own name and that of his congregation, of the honor done them. When the service was concluded, one of the volunteers addressed the clergyman and audience, in the following terms:

"Here, Sir, and fellow citizens, we of the Protestant persuasion, who have associated in arms, for the purpose of enforcing the laws, and preserving the peace of the neighbourhood, are happy at the opportunity now offered, of testifying our respect and affection for our brethren of the Catholic religion. We come, Sir, in presence of Him, whom we have together worshipped this day—of Him who is the common father of Catholic and Protestant, to offer you, in the sincerity of our hearts, the band of friendship: From this moment, may uninterrupted harmony prevail in the land. Divide and conquer, is a maxim as old as tyranny itself.

Who is present that has not heard or read of the misery brought on this unhappy country, by the disunion of its inhabitants? Our fathers, who were actors and sufferers in the tragic scene, are gone to rest: with them be buried the distrust, the jealousies, and the prejudices, which hurried so many of them to an untimely grave, and entailed so much misery on their posterity."

Pittſburgh, April 6.

We hear from Baltimore, that Mr. Vigo, of Poſt St. Vincent's, paſſed through that place on a viſit to the Preſident of the United States, and ſays, that there is no doubt but a peace will be concluded between the Indian nations and the United States, at the treaty which is ſhortly to take place.

Monday evening laſt arrived in town from Legionville, the Hon. Major General Wayne.

Extract of a letter dated Fort St. Clair, January 11.

"This place is garriſoned by 150 riflemen. A few days ſince ſome Indians near Fort Jefferſon were diſcovered; one of them was ſhot at and wounded. They were the firſt that has been diſcovered ſince the battle with the Kentuckians on the 6th of November laſt."

On the 22d ult. in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, Mr. Gallatin, called up the ſecond reading of the bill, entitled an act to provide for the defence of the frontiers, as reported by the committee of the whole; the blanks were filled up in the firſt ſection, the time of ſervice is ſix months, the number of non-commiſſioned officers and privates are not to exceed 162; each company ſhall conſiſt of one captain, one lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, and fifty privates. On the queſtion will the houſe agree to the ſection, the yeas and nays were called for, and were 40 for agreeing, and 18 againſt the ſection; ſo it was determined in the affirmative.

The pay for each captain is 25 dollars, for each lieutenant 8, and for each private 6 dollars and 67 cents per month. The appropriation is not to exceed 14,000 dollars—after which it was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading.

Petitions of 683 inhabitants of Waſhington county, were preſented and read the 21ſt of February, praying a diviſion of ſaid county. It has ſince been reſolved not to divide it this ſeſſion, until the enumeration of taxable inhabitants be aſcertained.

A bill was brought down amended from the ſenate entitled, "A further ſupplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the ſupport of the government of this commonwealth."—A dollar per diem, additional pay, is ſuggeſted in this bill, to the members of the legiſlature; the aſſiſtant judges of the ſupreme court, a further ſum of 400 dollars per annum; the preſidents of the courts of common pleas 4 dollars per day whilſt attending the high courts of Errors and Appeals, and 4 dollars for every 30 miles going and returning—the aſſociate judges of the court of common pleas for the city of Philadelphia, 120 dollars additional per annum, and the aſſiſtant judges of the other courts of common pleas 60 dollars each, to commence from the 1ſt of January, 1793, and the pay of the members to commence from the beginning of the preſent ſeſſion.

In the Senate of this ſtate, on the 21ſt of March, on motion to poſtpone the conſideration of the firſt ſection of the bill for erecting the Bank of Pennſylvania, in order to introduce a ſubſtitute for the purpoſe of veſting the inactive monies of the ſtate in the ſtock of the bank of North America, the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Smiley, were as follows—

Yeas.—*Meſſrs. Morris, Thomas, Jenks, Schmyſer, Coats, and Sellers.*

Nays.—*Meſſrs. Scott, Edie, Hoge, Smiley, Kennedy, Brown, Heiſter, Hanna, Smith, Montgomery and Moore.*

So it was carried in favor of erecting the Bank of Pennſylvania, by 11 to 6.

The bill for incorporating the company of the Bank of Pennſylvania, was further proceeded upon, and gone through; it was then ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading.

LOUIS CAPET has loſt his CAPUT.§

FROM my uſe of a pun, it may ſeem that I think lightly of his fate. I certainly do. It affects me no more than the execution of another malefactor. Leſs indeed; becauſe knowing the commiſeration which will enſue on the falſe principle of eſtimating highly the misfortunes of great perſonages, I feel a contempt of this diſtinction in favor of rank, and am diſpoſed to commiſerate leſs than in the caſe of ſome obſcure and unpitied rogue that goes to the gallows, without a thought to ſurvive him. Becauſe few pity him, I will be one of thoſe few: but in the caſe of Louis, becauſe there are ſo many kings, and queens, and ariſtocrats throughout the world to make a mountain of the matter, I diſdain to join with them, or feel pity at all.

That he was guilty, there can be no doubt. It was ſcarcely in human nature that he ſhould not be guilty.—Who, ever parted with power when he could keep it? Some have parted with life: ſome with power. Voluntarily? Marcus Brutus and Atticus, with life: Diocleſian and Charles, with power: ſuicide in the one caſe, and reſignation, in the other. But give me an example of one acquieſcing from the heart in an abridgment of power, and retaining the remainder. Pride and ambition will be nothing, rather than half what it was. A man that has been in the habit of dictating every thing but the power of thought to thoſe of mankind around him, cannot have become ſuch a philoſopher, as to reduce his mind with his ſtate, and be ſatisfied with a reſtricted controul. You may as well tame a grown up wolf, or a bear. To a certain extent Louis was ſincere. He was willing; nay anxious, to procure for the people all the happineſs he could give them under deſpotiſm: that is, a convention of the ſtates, in order to chooſe their own ways and means of ſupplying him with money. But he had no idea of retrenching his prerogative. He was not ſincere in the adopting the conſtitution. His oath was falſe; his councils inſidious; his object ſubjugation by the aſſiſtance of his brother kings. It was at ſtake whether he ſhould ſucceed, and trucidate half a million of ſubjects; or whether his ſubjects ſhould decapitate him. Had he ſucceeded, would his brother kings, and ariſtocrats, have felt commiſeration at a recital of the trucidation of democrats? No: they would have ſnuffed the air that brought the account, as if fragrant with odoriferous odours. Why then ſuch a noiſe even with republicans about the death of Louis?

Waſhington, April 1, 1793.

§ *Caput is the Latin word for head.*

Mr. Scull,

I AM one that has kept hogs in this town; though I did not approve of its being done. But if other people would do it, I thought I might as well. At the ſame time I did not know it was againſt law. But as it is the caſe that we have hogs, and cannot juſt all at once diſpoſe of them, time ought to be indulged to put them out on the ſhares in the country, or otherwiſe take care of them. The knocking them down, and killing them all at once, is hard upon poor people, who were ignorant of any law about it. I ſhould think time might be indulged to the firſt of May. By that time the moſt can diſpoſe of what they have, ſome way or other.

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§§§ The Brethren of Lodge No. 45, are requeſted to attend at the uſual place of meeting on the ſecond Tueſday of April, at ſix o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Worſhipful Maſter,
JOHN BRADSHAW, Sec. P. T.
March 28, 1793.

EPIGRAM.

JACK eating rotten cheeſe did ſay,
Like Sampſon I my thouſands ſlay;
I vow, quoth Roger, ſo you do,
And with the ſelf-ſame weapon too.

ANECDOTE.

A LADY aſked Mr. Dunning the lawyer, why women were not admitted to plead? "O, Madam, (ſaid he) the reaſon is evident—they would tire too much the Court with their babbling." "This is the firſt time (ſhe anſwered) that I ever heard *babbling* was more tireſome than DUNNING."

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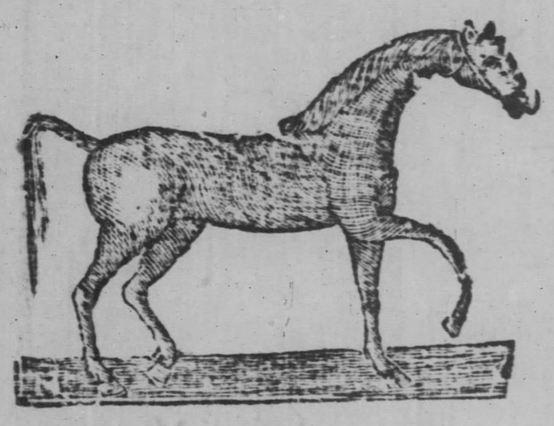
The Noted HORSE



BULLYROCK,

WILL be let to Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about four miles from Pittſburgh, at the very low rate of twenty ſhillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. BULLYROCK is a beautiful black, with a bald face, ſeven years old this ſpring, fifteen hands and an half high, well made in proportion, particularly calculated for the draft; he was bred in Eſopus; the horſes from that place are the moſt eſteemed of any that come to this part of the country, for ſervice, and BULLYROCK is thought by thoſe who have ſeen him ſuperior to any horſe that ever ſtood near this place.

Produce will be taken at market price, to be delivered at the ſubſcriber's houſe, Neigley's, James Miers's, or John Small's mills, by the firſt of October next.

Perſons bringing mares from a diſtance may have paſturage at a reaſonable rate.

DAVID IRWIN.

April 2, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Sampſon,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, from Saturday until Tueſday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wedneſday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon; and for inſuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a buſhel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the firſt of October next.

Young Sampſon is a beautiful bright ſorrel, full 17 hands high, his ſire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for ſaddle or geers as any horſe whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.
April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this ſeaſon, 12/6 per cord, white oak, ſpaniſh oak and berch 15/. and cheſnut oak 17/6.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late Alexander M'Elduff, of Franklin townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, are hereby requeſted to bring forward their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement. To meet on the ſecond Monday in May next, at the dwelling houſe of the deceaſed.

HENRY WESTBAY,)
JOHN M'ELDUFF,) Execu.
March 21ſt, 1793.

Whereas the ſubſcriber purchaſed land from John Thorn, of Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and in conſideration thereof, gave four notes of hand, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1791.—The firſt note is payable in one year from the date; the ſecond in two, the third in three, and the fourth in four years from the date: and whereas the ſaid Thorn has not fulfilled his agreement, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs he complies with his bargain.

JAMES STEEL.
Weſtmoreland county
March 30, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of David Boys, deceaſed, late of Moon townſhip, in the county of Allegheny, are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts on or before the 1ſt of June next, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent them for ſettlement, properly atteſted, by the time above mentioned.

JAMES BOYS,
JAMES KENADY, } Executors
March 30, 1793.

Public Notice is hereby given to thoſe perſons who performed a ſcout under my command, in the ſpring of the year 1791, to apply to me at my houſe in Mifflin townſhip, and receive their pay for ſaid ſervice.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON,
Lt. Col. 1ſt Bat. Allegheny county Militia.
April 1, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a ſtrong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a ſhort coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured caſſimer waiſtcoat, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes and buckles, ſquare crowned hat, fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may paſs himſelf for a free man, and call himſelf Thomas Dover. Whoſoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

BENJAMIN REED.
April 1, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the ſecond day of July next, a Sale for the Diſpoſal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS willbe received by the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county, until the firſt of April next, for the purpoſe of building a JAIL *in the County aforeſaid. The building to be of ſtone, the lower part vaulted over. Propoſals to be made by the perch, the undertaker to find hands, materials, &c. neceſſary for the building. Alſo Propoſals for the Carpenter work will be received. The Propoſals to be left at the Office of* Joſeph Cook, *Eſq. Greenſburgh.*

GEORGE SMITH,)
ALEX. M'DOWELL,)Commiſſirs
JAMES WHITE,)
February 23, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED the 17th inſtant, WILLIAM ALLEN, a ſoldier in the rifle corps of the American Legion. He is about 18 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, black eyes, red hair, fair complexion, and very handſome. He was inliſted in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, and formerly lived on Pigeon creek in ſaid county; he has no regimentals, as he did not join the legion. It is probable he will go to Kentucky, as ſome of his friends live there. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid deſerter, or deliver him to any officer of the Legion of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences.

REASIN BEALL, Enſign,
3d S. L. and Adjutant of
Rifle Corps.
Legionville, 26th Feb. 1793.

Lots for Sale,

IN the new Town of LEWISBURGH, on French creek, nearly oppoſite the mouth of Cuſſewauga. From its delightful ſituation in the centre of a very extenſive and fertile country, now opening for ſettlement in conſequence of an act of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, granting the pre-emption of land to actual ſettlers—There is a ſaw and griſt mill, with a number of ſettlers, a public garriſon, &c. now on the ſpot, which, together with many other advantages, ſeems to encourage the immediate growth of a conſiderable town, which in all probability in a very ſhort time muſt become the ſeat of a new county. The elegance of its ſituation, the beauty and fertility of the ſurrounding country, are ſufficient recommendations. The price of each lot is Six Dollars. For further particulars enquire of DAVID MEAD, on the premiſes.

February 20, 1793.

P. S. Should it be an object, ſettlers in town can be accommodated with out lots adjoining, of five acres each.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the forks of Yough, about September laſt, one brindled two year old heifer, marked with half a crop in the near ear, alſo one red and white ditto, one year old paſt, marked with a crop in the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH BECKET.
Allegheny county, March 6, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

WILL BE LET,

(For a year, or longer term.)

A Commodious and well ſituated farm on moderate terms, in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, within eleven miles of Greenſburgh, and nine of Ligonier, well known by the name of the Nine Mile Run, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, containing 350 acres, (being part of General Gift) whereof upwards of 100 acres are cleared, 30 acres of which is excellent meadow, and 60 more may be made at a ſmall expence, the remainder good plough land, all under good fence and well watered. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, with three rooms and a kitchen with a loft, under a good ſhingle roof, with other buildings, as a log barn, with a good threſhing floor, out ſtables, ſtill houſe, and ſpring houſe—the place altogether is well calculated for farming, and a more convenient ſtand for a public houſe will not be eaſily met with between Philadelphia and Pittſburgh; the ſtate road paſſes through it, and a public houſe has been kept there in good repute for ſeveral years. The country around is very well ſettled and improved, griſt mills convenient, and the Cheſnut ridge, to which this farm is adjacent, affords an excellent range for ſtock the greateſt part of the year. For terms apply to Wm. Lockry, Eſq. near the premiſes, John M. St. Clair, Ligonier mills, or Danl. St. Clair, attorney at Law, near Norris town, Montgomery county.

December 30, 1792.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for good clean Hemp, by

MARGARET ROSS,

Who informs thoſe perſons that received Hemp ſeed to pay in Hemp, that their engagements has been up ſince December, and requeſts they will be ſpeedy in paying off the ſame.

Pittſburgh, March 4, 1793.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownſville) Redſtone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land is well adapted for raiſing all kinds of grain, and there is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing ſpring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good ſeat for a diſtillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, alſo a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion by the firſt of April. If the land is not ſold before the firſt of April, poſſeſſion could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

GIDEON WALKER.
Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treaſury *Warrant, directed to the principal ſurveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, ſufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more ſurveys, to the quantity of* 1000 *acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the POTTER Trade, a lad of 15 or 16 years old. Enquire of ADAM FUNK, in Pittſburgh.

March 22, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

On Monday the 11th inſt. on the road to Neigly's mill, near Captain Sample's, a new RIFLE, together with a belt and knife. The owner may have it by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, about four miles from Pittſburgh, and paying charges.

SAMUEL DRAKE.

Allegheny county, March 12, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A New Two Story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh. For particulars apply to THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

March 13, 1793.

Whereas a number of perſons who have ſubſcribed to me for this Gazette, ſeem to be very negligent about paying their ſubſcriptions either for the publication or poſtage, this is therefore to requeſt thoſe who are behind in either to make ſpeedy payment without further notice, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the neceſſity of purſuing meaſures for recovery, which will prove diagreeable to me and perhaps to them. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to thoſe whoſe punctuality has enabled him to continue.

The publics moſt obedient ſervant,

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

March 1, 1793.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber, in the month of Auguſt laſt, a HEIFER 4 years old next June, cropt, and two ſlits in the left ear, ſhe has a white ſpot on her forehead, white back, and black ſides: it is ſuppoſed ſhe has calved this winter. Any perſon giving information where ſhe is, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. A ſtray Cow, light brindled colour, about 5 years old, marked on the off ear, came to the plantation on which the ſubſcriber lives, laſt fall. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'LELLAND, living two miles from Pittſburgh.

Feb. 23, 1793.

Whereas I gave a note of hand to David Long, of Franklin townſhip, in the county of Weſtmoreland, for the ſum of Nine Pounds Fourteen Shillings, and whereas the ſaid Long has not fulfilled his bargain with me, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs he fulfils the agreement entered into between us.

JOHN HAUSER.
March 26, 1793.

APOLLO,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon (week about) at the ſubſcriber's on the road leading from Pittſburgh to Perry's ferry, on the Monongahela, and about 5 miles from Elizabeth town, and at Mr. Ewing's mill, on Robeſons run. He will ſtand the firſt week in April at the ſubſcriber's, and the week following at Mr. Ewing's and continue alternately during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon is eighteen ſhillings and one buſhel of oats, each mare, and thirty ſhillings and one buſhel of oats for inſuring a colt. Rye at 3/. per buſhel, and Indian corn at 2/6, will be received in payment if delivered by the firſt of October next, at James Ewing's, John Small's or John Mate's mills.

APOLLO is a beautiful dappled grey, 6 years old, and nearly 16 hands high. His ſire was full blooded, imported from Great Britain, and his dam was out of that noble horſe the Arabian Grey. APOLLO's colts are ſuperior to any in this country, and his figure will ſufficiently recommend him.

JOHN TORRENCE.
March 20, 1793.

The NOBLE HORSE

LOFTY,

WILL be let to Mares this enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſubſcribers, living in Chartiers townſhip, Waſhington county, near Thompſon's mill, at the very low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon.

LOFTY is a dapple bay, with a black mane and tail, 5 years old this ſpring, 17 hands high, well made in proportion, he was bred on the ſouth branch of Potomack, in the ſtate of Virginia; his ſire is a full dray, his dam half dray, half Engliſh, they are the moſt eſteemed of any breed of horſes that ever came to that part of the country for ſervice, and LOFTY is thought by moſt that have ſeen him, ſuperior to any horſe that ever ſtood in this part of the country. One Dollar muſt be paid in caſh, the reſidue will be received in wheat, rye, whiſkey, or linen cloth, at the market price, to be delivered by the firſt of October next. Thoſe who incline to pay all caſh the price ſhall be twenty ſhillings and one buſhel of oats.

Perſons bringing Mares from a diſtance may have paſturage at reaſonable rates

SAMUEL AGNEW.
March 20, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*